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conditions prescribed by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

- (c) Plants or plant parts of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae may be imported into Guam in accordance with §319.37–6.
- (d) Plants or plant parts of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae that are regulated articles under §§319.40–1 through 319.40–11 may be imported into the United States in accordance with §§319.40–1 through 319.40–11 and without restriction by this subpart.
- (e) As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires, the term "United States" means the continental United States, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995]

Subpart—Corn Diseases

QUARANTINE

§ 319.24 Notice of quarantine.

- (a) The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that maize or Indian corn (Zea mays L.) and closely related plants are subject to certain injurious diseases, especially Peronospora Raciborski, Sclerospora sacchari Miyake and other downy mildews; also the Physoderma diseases of maize. Physoderma zeae-maydis Shaw. and Physoderma maydis Miyake, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and that these diseases occur in southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, the importation into the United States of raw or unmanufactured corn seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize and related plants, including all species of teosinte

(Euchlaena), jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, from southeastern Asia (including India, Indochina, and the People's Republic of China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Manchuria, Japan, and adjacent islands is prohibited. However, this prohibition does not apply to importations of such items by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for scientific or experimental purposes. And further, when the public interests will permit, the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs may, upon request in specific cases, authorize such importations into Guam under conditions specified in the permit that are less stringent than those contained in this subpart.

- (c) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "United States" means the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.
- (d) Seed of Indian corn or maize (Zea mays L.) that is free from the cob and from all other parts of corn may be imported into the United States from New Zealand without further restriction.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 58 FR 44745, Aug. 25, 1993; 66 FR 21055, Apr. 27, 2001]

§319.24a Administrative instructions relating to entry of corn into Guam.

Corn may be imported into Guam without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this section but subject to compliance with §319.24-3. Such imports need not comply with the notice of arrival requirements of §319.24-4 inasmuch as information equivalent to that in a notice of arrival is available to the inspector from another source. Section 319.24-5 shall not be applicable to importations of corn into Guam. Such importations shall be subject to inspection at the port of entry. Corn found upon inspection to contain disease infection will be subject to sterilization in accordance with methods selected by the inspector from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied.